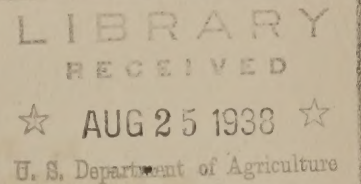


1.42
A-4 On
1939 H-4 program
new report
11.5
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Proposed Changes from the 1938 Agricultural
Conservation Program



It is proposed that the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program be quite similar to the 1938 program with changes made only for the purposes of securing greater refinement in detail of operation, further adapting the program to the needs of the various agricultural areas of the United States, and obtaining greater equity among participants.

General Changes

Areas based on applicability of general crop provisions.

Under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program as it related to general soil-depleting crops the United States, in effect, was divided into two areas designated as A and B. In area A, which included all of the North Central Region, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, eastern Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, northwest Arkansas, and a group of counties in California, the acreage allotment established for general soil-depleting crops averaged approximately 12 percent below the normal acreage of these crops. In the B area acreage allotments for general crops were based either on the normal acreage of such crops or on the home consumption needs, whichever was the greater, and all of the payment computed with respect to the general crop acreage, as well as that computed with respect to the soil-conserving acreage, was required to be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. In the B area the rate of payment with respect to both the general crop acreage and the soil-conserving acreage was 70 cents per acre. The corresponding rates in the A area were \$1.25 per acre, adjusted for productivity, on the general crop acreage, and 50 cents per acre on the soil-conserving acreage.

For 1939 it is proposed that the United States be divided into three areas, such areas to be designated as areas A, B, and C.

Area A - It is suggested that area A include the North Central Region (except that portion included in area C, and possibly parts of Nebraska and South Dakota which might be designated as the B area) and parts of North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, possibly northwest Arkansas, and certain counties in States west of the States enumerated.

It is proposed that in area A the 1939 program with respect to general crops be the same as the 1938 program in area A, except that:

1. For small farms a producer may earn his maximum payment by conforming fully to the acreage allotments and soil-building goals determined in the same manner as for large farms or, if he exceeds his general soil-depleting acreage allotment by not more than five acres and in doing so does not have more than 20 acres classified as soil-depleting, he may earn his maximum payment by conforming to any special acreage allotments established for the farm and by carrying out a number of practice units equal to two-thirds of the number of dollars in the payment for the farm other than that part computed on special allotments.

(Provision could be incorporated to make this option inapplicable in counties in which less than 5 percent (more or less) of all farms in such counties would be entitled to exercise it).

2. The average amount of diversion required in meeting the general crop acreage allotment may be reduced, the rate of payment computed on the general crop acreage allotment decreased, and the rate of payment on the soil-conserving acreage increased.

3. A portion (possibly 10 percent) of the payment computed for the farm on the special crop acreage allotments might be required to be earned by carrying out soil-building practices.

Area B - Area B would include all of the East Central Region and those portions of the Southern and Western Regions not included in area A. It has been suggested that most of the principal wheat-producing areas of the Great Plains States be included in area B, rather than area A, in 1939 in view of the fact that a substantial reduction in wheat acreage will be required in 1939 and it may be difficult, and possibly undesirable, for the farmers in these areas to make a reduction in their feed grain acreage in addition to the reduction called for in their wheat acreage.

In area B it is proposed that the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program be the same as the 1938 program for class B farms insofar as it relates to general crops, except that deductions for increasing the acreage of general crops would not be made on any farm on which the 1939 acreage of general soil-depleting crops does not exceed the acreage allotment therefor by more than five acres and the total acreage of soil-depleting crops does not exceed 20 acres.

Area C - Area C will include the Northeast Region and those counties or groups of counties in the North Central Region in which less than 15 percent (more or less) of the farms have in 1938 total soil-depleting acreage allotments of more than 20 acres. In area C total soil-depleting acreage allotments would not be established but corn limits and vegetable acreage limits would be established for certain classes of farms and deductions would be made at flat rates per acre

for exceeding these limits. The farms for which corn and vegetable limits would be established would include all farms for which a wheat, potato or other special crop acreage allotment is established. The minimum corn acreage limit or vegetable acreage limit which would be established for any farm would be five acres (or more).

Special crop acreage allotments would be established on the same basis for all areas and payments on the special acreage allotments would be computed in the same manner in all areas.

Peanuts

It is proposed that peanuts be considered as a general soil-depleting crop rather than as a special crop under the 1939 program. Thus far the extent of participation in the peanut acreage adjustment programs has been very low and during recent years the acreage of peanuts has increased. The increased production of peanuts has found an outlet in the production of peanut oil and peanut meal which have found a ready market in years of curtailed cotton production. In the absence of evidence that peanut growers generally are desirous of cooperating in the peanut acreage adjustment program, and in view of the need for an alternative source of income on the part of farmers in the southeastern States and the fact that a considerable acreage of peanuts probably can be utilized in 1939 in supplementing the supply of cottonseed and other vegetable oils, it is suggested that special peanut acreage allotments not be established in 1939 and that payments computed on the peanut acreage in 1939, together with the payments computed on the general crop acreage in area B and the soil-conserving crop acreage, be included in the allowance which may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices.

In the discussion of specific changes proposed to be made for the 1939 program no reference will be made to the changes required to put this proposal into effect since the changes that would be required are rather obvious.

Changes in Dates, Terms, Section Numbers, etc.

Throughout the bulletin it will be necessary to make technical changes, such as changes in dates and substituting references to the 1938 acreage allotments for references to 1937 base acreages. Also, in order to conform to Federal Register requirements some changes in numbering of sections, paragraphs, and sub-paragraphs may be necessary. No reference to such changes will be made in the discussion of the specific changes proposed to be made from the 1938 program bulletin in drafting the 1939 program bulletin.

M. H. SEP 7 1938

Changes with respect to Specified Sections of the
1938 Agricultural Conservation Program

Introductory paragraphs -

Strike out second and third sentences of second paragraph, and revise last sentence of this paragraph to read as follows:

"As an adjustment for participation the rates of payment and deductions with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent."

(The second and third sentences of the second paragraph were incorporated in the 1938 program bulletin because of special legislation relating solely to the 1938 program.)

Section I - National and State acreage allotments and goals.
National and State acreage allotments and goals will be revised and brought up to date and a national goal for wheat determined.

(The wheat acreage allotment for 1939 under Title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is 55,000,000 acres, and this acreage will be the national wheat acreage allotment under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. Under Title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 the national cotton acreage allotment for 1939 will be practically the same as for 1938. Also, the corn acreage allotment will be approximately the same in 1939 as in 1938 if subsequent crop reports do not indicate production substantially different from that indicated July 1. Other acreage allotments will be decreased or increased in accordance with supply conditions at the time determinations are made.)

Section II - County acreage Allotments and Goals.
County acreage allotments and goals will be redetermined in a manner similar to that employed in determining such allotments and goals for 1938.

Section III - Farm Acreage Allotments and Goals.
Total soil-depleting acreage allotments would be determined for farms in areas A and B in a manner comparable to that used in 1938. Wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and potato acreage allotments will be determined for farms in all areas in a manner comparable to that used in 1938. However, consideration is being given to some revisions in details of procedure in the determination of

total soil-depleting and corn acreage allotments in the North Central Region. Three alternative proposals have been submitted to the State committees for their consideration. Provision will be made for establishing corn acreage limits and commercial vegetable acreage limits in area C on the basis of acreages grown in 1936, 1937 and 1938, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions, crop rotation practices, and participation in the Agricultural Conservation Programs for those years. It is suggested that the minimum corn or vegetable acreage limits be five acres and that no corn or wheat acreage allotment be established for any farm on which the usual acreage of corn or wheat is less than five acres (more or less).

(Title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provides for the establishment of wheat acreage allotments for all farms producing wheat in 1939 and, in the commercial corn area, for all farms producing corn in 1939. Acreage allotments established under Title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 are used only in connection with loans and marketing quotas. It has been suggested that loans will not be requested with respect to farms having very small wheat or corn acreage allotments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and that act provides that wheat marketing quotas shall not be applicable to any farm on which the normal production of the acreage planted to wheat of the current crop is less than 100 bushels, and that no farm marketing quota with respect to corn shall be applicable to any farm on which the normal production of the acreage planted to corn is less than 300 bushels. Corn and wheat acreage allotments are not required to be established for all farms under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In order to avoid the establishment of, and the checking of compliance with, corn and wheat acreage allotments for a large number of farms having a very small acreage of these crops, it has been suggested that wheat or corn acreage allotments not be established under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program for farms normally having small acreages of these crops. However, the deduction rates generally applicable for acreages in excess of the corn or wheat acreage allotments would be applicable to corn and wheat acreages in excess of the minimum acreage specified on farms for which no corn or wheat acreage allotment is established.)

2. The procedure for establishing rice acreage allotments would be revised to agree with the procedure set forth in Title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. (Rice acreage allotments were not required to be established in 1938 under Title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. In 1939 rice marketing quotas may become applicable and it will be necessary that rice acreage allotments be established under Title III of the

Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. It is proposed that the procedure for establishing rice acreage allotments under the conservation program be the same as that required under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.)

Section IV - Payment for Full Performance.

Appropriate changes would be made in all rates of payment so as to conform to the provisions of Section 104 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(Section 104 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 contains a definite formula for apportioning funds among the several commodities, or groups of commodities, with respect to which payments are made under the program. After determining the amount of funds apportioned to each commodity, the rate of payment for a commodity is determined by dividing the amount of funds allocated to that commodity by the estimated acreage allotments, times the normal yield of the commodity on participating farms. Except for the estimate of participation, the procedure for establishing rates of payment is purely a mathematical application of a definite formula. However, under the formula the rate of payment with respect to a crop or group of crops varies significantly with the amount of diversion required for that crop or group of crops. Since the wheat acreage allotment for 1939 will be substantially smaller than the wheat acreage allotment for 1938, the rate of payment on the wheat acreage allotment will be increased and, assuming the same amount of diversion in the case of cotton, corn, and general crops, rates of payment on these items will tend to be decreased. A further decrease in the rate of payment with respect to general crops would result from lessening the average amount of diversion required.)

2. One rate of payment on potatoes will be applicable to all commercial potato areas.

(Under the formula for apportioning funds and determining rates of payment, it appears that in 1939 the rate determined for early potatoes and late potatoes would be practically the same if these rates were determined separately. It is proposed, therefore, that early potatoes and late potatoes be combined and a single rate determined for both. Special legislation relating solely to the 1938 program made it necessary to have different rates in 1938 even though the application of section 104 would have resulted in the same rate of payment for both classes of potatoes.)

Section V - Payment for Partial Performance.

1. Deductions for excess acreages of commercial vegetables would be applicable only in area C and would be made at a flat rate (\$20.00) per acre. The deduction rate would apply to commercial vegetables grown in excess of the commercial vegetable acreage limit.

2. A deduction rate would be established for exceeding wheat acreage allotments.

(Under special legislation applicable to the 1938 program wheat was required to be considered along with general soil-depleting crops in checking performance under the 1938 program. In 1939 it is proposed that compliance with the wheat acreage allotment be checked in much the same manner as compliance in connection with other special crop acreage allotments).

3. A deduction rate for exceeding the total soil-depleting acreage allotment would be based on the general crop payment rate (probably 8 times) per acre in area A and at a flat rate (probably \$5.00) per acre in area B.

(This change is in line with the general discussion relating to general crops and the fact that under the 1939 program deductions would be made for exceeding the wheat acreage allotment and therefore the rate of payment in connection with wheat acreage allotments need not be used in making deductions for exceeding the total soil-depleting acreage allotment.)

4. A deduction rate (probably \$10.00) per acre would be established for exceeding the corn acreage limit in area C.

5. No deduction would be made on any farm with respect to corn or wheat if the 1939 acreage of corn or wheat, respectively, on the farm does not exceed five acres (or more).

Consideration should be given to whether deduction rates should be determined in amounts that will result in the absorption of the maximum payment provided with respect to the crop at 100 percent, 105 percent, 95 percent, (or some other percentage) of the normal acreage.

Section VI - Division of Payments and Deductions.

Since the principle to be followed in dividing payments is specified in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act,

as amended, no substantive change in this section is proposed except that it will be necessary to revise the third paragraph of subsection A in view of the changes proposed with respect to deductions for exceeding total soil-depleting acreage allotments and corn and vegetable acreage limits. It is suggested that this paragraph be revised to read as follows:

"In computing such payments and such net deductions with respect to acreage allotments, general crops, and restoration land goals, the deduction with respect to (1) commercial vegetables and corn acreage limits in area C, (2) total soil-depleting crops in area B, (3) failure to prevent wind and water erosion, and (4) breaking out of native sod, shall be regarded as pro rata deductions with respect to the payments computed under section IV in connection with crop acreage allotments and the restoration land goal: Provided, That on any farm for which no payment is computed under section IV in connection with crop acreage allotments or a restoration land goal, such deductions shall be regarded as deductions with respect to the soil-building goal and any amount of such deductions shall be divided equally between the landlords and tenants on such farms."

Section VII - Increase in Small Payments

Same as in 1938.

It is proposed that the following new section be inserted following section VII:

"Section _____ - Payments Limited to \$10,000.

The total of all payments made in connection with programs for 1939 under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places located within a single State, territory, or possession, shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000. The total of all payments made in connection with programs for 1939 under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000."

(The inclusion of this provision is mandatory under the last paragraph of subsection (e) of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, which reads as follows:

"Beginning with the calendar year 1939 no total payment for any year to any person under such subsection (b) [subsection (b) of section 8] shall exceed \$10,000. In the case of payments made to any individual, partnership, or estate, on account of performance on farms in different States, territories, or possessions, the \$10,000 limitation shall apply to the total of the payments for each State, territory, or possession for a year and not to the total of all such payments.")

Section VIII. - Deductions Incurred on Other Farms

Same as in 1938.

Section IX. - Deductions for Association Expenses

Same as in 1938.

Section X - Materials Furnished as Grants of Aid.

The second sentence would be revised to read

"Wherever such materials are furnished, a deduction from the payment for the farm shall be made in the amount of the approximate average cost of such material to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in any county, State, or region."

(This change is proposed with a view to making it clear that deductions can be made at a flat rate based on the approximate average cost of the material in a county or larger area, regardless of the cost of individual lots of the material purchased or variations in cost of supplying the materials to individual farms.)

Section XI - General Provisions Relating to Payments

Same as in 1938 except that the following minor revisions have been suggested.

1. Revise the last sentence in the first paragraph of subsection A to read as follows:

"No payments other than payments in connection with the restoration land goal and in connection with soil-building practices shall be computed with respect to any farm which is idle in 1939."

2. Revise the second paragraph of subsection A to read as follows:

"In areas designated by the Administrator as areas subject to serious wind erosion in 1939 no payment will be made to any person with respect to any farm which such person owns or operates in a county, if he allows any part of the cultivated acreage in such farm to become a wind erosion hazard during 1939. Any person who fails to carry out wind erosion control measures approved by the county committee will be presumed to have allowed his farm to become a wind erosion hazard."

(The first change suggested will make possible payments for soil-building practices on farms which are idle in 1939 except for the carrying out of soil-building practices and restoration land measures, and the second change is proposed with a view to clarifying this paragraph and making it more definite.)

Section XII - Application for Payment

Same as in 1938.

Section XIII - Soil-Depleting Crops

The following major changes are proposed with respect to the classification of crops in 1939.

1. Cotton would be classified on a planted acreage basis.
2. Item 20, "canning peas," would be revised to read "canning and dried peas".
3. Subsection B would be revised to read as follows:

"B. Land planted to wheat between August 1, 1938 and July 31, 1939 except:

(1) When in the East Central Region, designated counties in Area B of the Southern Region, or in humid areas to be designated in the Western Region, the acreage of such crop is used as a nurse crop or cover crop and is not harvested for grain or hay;

(2) When in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah, the acreage is seeded to true-type winter wheat in the spring of 1939 (prior to June 15) on non-irrigated cropland and such crop is used only as a pasture crop or cover crop.

(3) When the acreage of such crop is used as a green manure crop in orchards or on commercial vegetable or potato land or such other land as may be specified by the Administrator."

(A further exception that has been suggested is

"(4) When the acreage of such crop is used for pasture, the operator's request to plant wheat for pasture is approved by the county committee prior to a specified date (early in the fall of 1938) and the area designated to be so used is fenced".)

(The 75th Congress appropriated \$212,000,000 for use in making parity payments on wheat, cotton, corn (in the commercial corn area), rice, and tobacco. These payments are to be measured by the normal yield of the acreage allotments established under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program and are contingent upon compliance with such allotments. It will be possible to make the parity payments with respect to wheat beginning about February 1, 1939, to wheat farmers whose farms at that time will have been checked to determine whether the acreage planted for harvest in 1939 is within the wheat acreage allotment established for the farm. It is proposed that compliance with the wheat acreage allotments in the principal wheat-producing areas will be checked in the fall of 1939 strictly on a planted acreage basis. In other areas compliance could be checked on the basis of the acreage of wheat harvested for grain or hay but in such areas it will be impossible to make parity payments to farmers until the summer of 1939.)

4. It is proposed that paragraph C be changed to read as follows for the purposes of the 1939 program:

"C. Land planted to oats, barley, rye, flax, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops, between August 1, 1938 and July 31, 1939 and harvested for grain or hay except (1) when such crop is used as a nurse crop and is cut green for hay with a mower in areas designated by the Administrator; and (2) when such crop is used in a mixture with winter legumes."

(Further exceptions that have been suggested are

(1) Any of such crops utilized in any manner but followed by a summer legume in designated areas (in southeastern States).

(2) Flax used as a nurse crop and harvested for any purpose.

(3) Flax utilized in any manner.

(4) Oats utilized in any manner.)

5. Delete subsection F, which relates to summer fallow in the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah.

6. The paragraph following subsection G relative to the determination of the crop to which land shall be regarded as devoted in cases where two or more soil-depleting crops are grown on the same land in 1939 would be revised to read as follows:

"The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more of the above soil-depleting crops in 1939 shall be counted as follows: (1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity and an individual crop acreage allotment is not established for any of such crops, such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity; (2) if none of such crops reaches maturity or if two or more of such crops reach maturity and an individual crop acreage allotment is established for only one of such crops, such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop for which an individual crop acreage allotment is established; (3) if none of such crops reaches maturity and individual acreage allotments are established for two or more of such crops, the land shall be regarded as devoted to the last planted of such crops for which an individual acreage allotment is established; (4) if two or more of such crops reach maturity and individual crop acreage allotments are established for two or more of such crops reaching maturity, the land shall be regarded as devoted to each of the crops which reach maturity and for which an individual crop acreage allotment is established; (5) if two or more of such crops reach maturity or if none of such crops reaches maturity and individual crop acreage allotments are not established for any of such crops, the land shall be regarded as devoted to the last planted of such crops."

(Under the foregoing paragraph as revised any land which is planted or devoted at any time during the year to a crop for which a special crop acreage allotment is established would be regarded as devoted to that crop for all purposes of the program. Under such a ruling it would be unnecessary to record both a planted acreage figure and an acreage-classified-as-figure with respect to corn, wheat, cotton, and certain types of tobacco as is the case in 1938. This would tend to simplify the program but it would result in deductions being made in some cases of overplanting where deductions will not be made under similar circumstances under the 1938 program).

Section XIV - Soil-Building Practices

(1) In the second paragraph relating to credit for practices with respect to which labor or materials are furnished by Federal or State agencies, the following sentence would be added:

"No credit for meeting the soil-building goal shall be given for the planting and protection of forest trees planted under a cooperative agreement entered into with the Forest Service in connection with the Prairie States Forestry Project."

(In connection with the 1938 program there has been considerable uncertainty as to whether any credit should or would be given for forestry tree plantings made by the Forest Service under the Prairie States Forestry Project. In connection with this project the Forest Service furnishes the trees, plants the trees, constructs the fence, and otherwise assists the farmers in establishing a stand of forest trees and protective shrubs. The farmer is required to furnish fencing materials and to prepare and cultivate the land. For 1939 it is proposed that a uniform rule be established that no credit would be given for the planting of forest trees, but that credit will be given in the year of planting for cultivating and maintaining the forest trees. Under the 1938 program no credit was given during the year of planting for the cultivation and maintenance of forest trees).

2. The addition of the following paragraph has been proposed:

"The unit credits listed below are the maximum units allowable, and the credit for any practice on the item included may be adjusted downward by the State committee with the approval of the Administrator."

(It is reported that in many cases State committees are reluctant to omit practices from the list of practices applicable in the State, but recognize that the purposes of the program could be promoted if in that State less credit than the scheduled amount would be given for the carrying out of the practice. This provision is proposed with a view to making this possible.)

3. Practice A-11 would be revised to read as follows:

"Application of the following quantities of ground limestone or its equivalent in areas designated by the Administrator as areas in which the average cost of ground limestone to farmers is:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (a) Not more than \$2.00 per ton | 2,000 lb. |
| (b) More than \$2.00 but not more than \$3.00 per ton | 1,500 lb. |
| (c) More than \$3.00 but not more than \$5.00 per ton | 1,000 lb. |
| (d) More than \$5.00 per ton | 600 lb." |

(The suggested changes with respect to limestone are proposed with a view to increasing the use of limestone under the agricultural conservation program and to eliminating certain inequities that were found to exist under the schedule set up for 1938).

4. Practice A-12 would be eliminated. (Practice A-12 was applicable in very limited areas in 1938 and, in view of the proposed changes in the rate of credit for the application of limestone under practice A-11, it is believed that practice A-12 will be unnecessary in 1939).

5. Practice B-1 would be revised to read as follows:

"Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses, (other than timothy or redtop) or mixtures containing such perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or biennial legumes, not qualifying under practice C-2."

6. Practice B-2 would be revised to read as follows:

"Seeding winter legumes, annual lespedeza, cro-talaria or sesbania."

(Annual ryegrass has been omitted from practice B-2 and has been shifted to paragraph 2 of subsection E at a rate of credit of one unit for each two acres).

7. Practice C-1 would be deleted. (It appears unnecessary to make a special classification for practice C-1 in 1939).

8. Practice C-2 would be revised to read as follows:

"Seeding permanent pasture grasses containing a full seeding of the following varieties: Dallis grass, carpet grass, Bermuda grass, Para grass, Bahia grass, perennial wheat grasses, perennial ryegrasses, smooth brome (bromis inermis), Ladino white clover or wild white clover."

(The proposed changes in practice C-2 are made with a view to giving further encouragement to the seeding of permanent pasture grass in areas where Dallis grass, carpet grass, Bermuda grass, perennial wheat grasses, perennial ryegrass, etc. are adapted and where it is very expensive and difficult to establish permanent pastures.)

(It has been suggested that the rate of credit for seeding permanent pasture mixtures containing a full seeding of Dallis grass, carpet grass, Bermuda grass, Para grass or Bahia grass be increased to three units per acre.)

9. Practice C-3 would be revised to read as follows:

"Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining by re-planting, if necessary, a good stand of forest trees planted between July 1, 1935 and July 1, 1939."

(The only change in connection with practice C-3 is that the dates have been changed from "January 1, 1934 and January 1, 1938" to "July 1, 1935 and July 1, 1939" so as to provide credit for cultivation in the year of planting and eliminate credit for maintaining stands over three years old.)

10. Practice C-5 would be revised to read as follows:

"Establishment of permanent vegetative cover by planting sod pieces of perennial grasses or crowns or cuttings of Kudzu."

(It has been suggested that the rate of credit for this practice be increased to three units per acre).

11. The suggestion has been made that practices D-3 (sanding cranberry bogs) and E-4 (protecting muck land from wind erosion) might be omitted from the 1939 program.

12. The following practice would be added as practice E-5:

"A fall seeding of annual ryegrass."

(The addition of practice E-5 is proposed in view of the suggested exclusion of annual ryegrass from practice B-2).

13. Transfer practice F-4 (stripcropping) from subsection F to subsection H.

14. Combine practices G-1 and H-1 (contour farming) at a rate of credit of one unit for each eight acres.

Section XV- Normal Yields and Productivity Indexes

Same as in 1938.

Section XVI - Appeals

Same as in 1938.

Section XVII - State and Regional Bulletins, Instructions and Forms

Same as in 1938.

Section XVIII - Definitions

1. Define any new term used.
2. Include definitions of area A, area B, and Area C, and delete definitions of class A farms and class B farms. (These changes are proposed with a view to bringing these provisions in line with the changes proposed above).
3. The definition of cropland will be reconsidered with a view to making it more definite and its application more uniform.
4. The definition of commercial vegetables would be revised to read as follows:

"COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of commercial vegetables and truck crops (including commercial bulbs and flowers, potatoes on farms where a potato acreage allotment is not established, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, and strawberries, when sold as fresh vegetables or as truck crops, but excluding any of such acreage when sold for canning, and excluding also artichokes for use other than as vegetables) of which the principal part of the production is sold to a person not living on the farm."
5. The commercial corn area would be redetermined in accordance with the provisions of Title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.
6. The definitions of early potato-producing area and late potato-producing area would be eliminated.